Colias hyale poliographus ab. kutsukakensis Yokoyama.

北海道からの記錄は割合に少いと思うから次に記しておきたい.
1♂. 21—VII—1950, 北海道天塩国朝日村 長谷川敏春氏採集 著者保存.

In present paper, I record four butterflies from Hokkaido, viz., *Lethe diana diana* (Butler),*Neptis aceris*, f. *yessonensis* Fruhs., *Argynnis sagana* ssp., and *Colias hyale poliographus*, ab. *kutsukakensis* Yokoyama. *L. diana* from Honshu belongs to other subspecies *celeja* Fruhs. I think that *yessonensis* Fruhs. should be treated as a good subspecies of *N. aceris*. As *A. sagana* from Hokkaido represents a new subspecies, I will name it, after I secure many materials from Hokkaido, later on.

ON THE LEPIDOPTERA FROM KAMMURI-ISLAD (KYOTO, JAPAN) (Part I)

By Nobuzane Tamu & Keiichi Tsukamoto (HEIAN HIGH SCHOOL)

Introduction

The Japanese islands draw an arc along the eastern coast of the Asiatic continent from the southern end of the Kamchatka Peninsula to Formosa And the Island Kammuri lies in the west of the Wakasa Bay near the center of this archipelago (135° 25′ 10″ E., 35° 41′ 00″ N.).

This uninhabited island lying about 25 Kilometers far from the estuary of the river Yura and 9. 2 Kilometers from the headland of Naryu at the shortest distance has 1 040 Kilometers in length (N-S), 0.440 Kilometers in width (E-W), 169 meters in height and 3 9 Kilometers round.

Judging from the fact, that we can find the squirrels and other animals which have the least inclination to migrate, it may be concluded geographically that this island had once been contiguous to Japan proper and afterwards was divided into an island by its sinking.

The fauna of this island is suggested to be of much importance on biogeography. So, we have made an investigation to clear up this problem.

The date of investigation

1 Aug., —3, Aug., 1929. 1 Aug.,—7. Aug., 1930.
23, July. —28, July, 1931. 19, Aug.,—25 Aug., 1932.
10, Apr., —15, Apr., 1, Ang., —7, Aug., 20 Sept., —27, Sept. 1933.
20, July, —27 July, 1934. 5, Aug., —10, Aug., 15, Nov., — 19, Nov., 1951.

On the butterflies

There live in this island 19 species of butterflies of which we found scarce biogeographical problem of interest. We collected such butterflies, including some Indo-Australian elements,i. e. *Papilio he'enus nicconicolens* Butler and *Graphium sarpedon nipponus* Fruhstorfer, as suggested by flora in this island.

HESPERIIDAE
1. *Parnara guttata* Bremer
PAPILIONIDAE
2. *Papilio protenor demetrius* Cramer
3. *P. bianor dehaanii* Felder et Felder
4. *P. helenus nicconicolens* Butler.
5. *Graphium sarpedon nipponum* Fruhstorfer
PIERIDAE
6. *Eurema hecabe mandarina* De L'Orza
7. *Colias hyale poliographus* Motschulsky
8. *Pieris melete* Ménétriès
9. *P. rapae crucivora* Boisduval
LYCAENIDAE
10. *Curetis acuta paracuta* De Nicéville
11. *Celastrina argiolus ladonides* De L'Orza
12. *Everes argiades seitzi* Wnukowsky
13. *Zizeeria maha argia* Ménétriès
DANAIDAE
14. *Caduga tytia nihonica* Moore
NYMPHALIDAE
15. *Neptis aceris passerculus* F uhstorfer
16. *Nymphalis xanthomelas japonica* Stichel
17. *Vanessa cardui* Linne
18. *V. indica* Herbest
SATYRIDAE
19. *Mycalesis francisca perdiccas* Hewitson

スヂグロチヤバネセヽリの産卵習性

西村 公夫

1951年7月26日16時頃、快晴、気温高く乾燥して居る。兵庫県神崎郡長谷村字掃原の掃原谷の草原で本種1♀が、産卵しようとしているのを発見した。蝶は草上をすれすれに翅を小きざみにしながらゆつくり[1]と適当な産卵場を探している様子であつた。やがて草の幹にとまつて産卵動作を始めた。先ず翅をいつたんたゝみなおすと頭部を動かし触角を前に突きだして附近の様子を調べる。しばらく静止状態でいるが、附近の様子を見ながら注意深く腹部をまげて一卵を産み、すぐに飛びたつ。この場合附近のやうすで産卵せずに逃げるか、直ぐ次の産卵場所を探す。産卵場所は一定してをらず、食草カモジグサ[2]及びその附近の草類の幹や、時に葉の主脈に産み付けるやうである。卵は直径 1.2-1.4 m m. 位の球型で、緑色がかつた白色である。

1). 時速 2.2km/h.
2). 食草は仙台昆虫同好会々報 Vol, 1, No,1 によると幼虫がカモヂグサを喰べているのを始めて発見され、飼育されている。卵は未発見のようである。
禾本科 カモヂグサ *Agropyrum semicostatum* Nees